

contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: (Bottle and carton) "For Coughs \* \* \* Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs"; (bottle label only) "Dose: Adults, 1 teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hrs. as required. Children  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful according to age."

On April 9, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22349. Misbranding of Crisp's (B. T.) Black Tongue Remedy, Crisp's Sta-Well Condition Pills, and Crisp's Hot Shot Nerve Sedative. U. S. v. 3 Packages of Crisp's (B. T.) Black Tongue Remedy, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31583, 31584, 31585. Sample nos. 14112-A, 14113-A, 14114-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparations involved in these cases showed that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On November 21, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 packages of Crisp's Black Tongue Remedy, 3 packages of Crisp's Sta-Well Condition Pills, and 11 packages of Crisp's Hot Shot Nerve Sedative at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about May 30, 1933, and in part on or about June 6, 1933, by the S. A. Crisp Canine Co., from Blacksburg, S.C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the Black Tongue Remedy consisted essentially of magnesium hydroxide (5.1 percent), calcium carbonate (2.9 percent), charcoal (0.06 percent), and water; that the Sta-Well Condition Pills consisted essentially of powdered iron, arsenic compound, and material derived from plant drugs including nux vomica and licorice; and that the Hot Shot Nerve Sedative consisted essentially of turpentine oil, tar oil, mineral oil, magnesium hydroxide (1 percent), and small proportions of phenols, fatty acids, gums, and rosin.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in circulars shipped with the articles falsely and fraudulently represented that the Black Tongue Remedy was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for black tongue in dogs, and that the Hot Shot was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for running fits in dogs.

On September 29, 1933, the case having been called and the claimant, the S. A. Crisp Canine Co., having failed to appear or make any defense, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22350. Misbranding of Crisp's (B. T.) Black Tongue Remedy and Crisp's Hot Shot. U. S. v. 2 Packages of Crisp's Black Tongue Remedy and 26 Packages of Crisp's Hot Shot. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 23799. I.S. nos. 01566, 01567. S. no. 1874.)**

Examination of the drug preparations involved in this case showed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 packages of Crisp's Black Tongue Remedy and 26 packages of Crisp's Hot Shot at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 9, 1929, by the S. A. Crisp Canine Co., from Blacksburg, S. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Hot Shot consisted essentially of turpentine oil, petroleum oil, wood tar compounds, small proportions of magnesium hydroxide and a gum, and water; that the capsule accompanying the package contained a small proportion of santalin dissolved in liquid petrolatum; and that the Black Tongue Remedy consisted